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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,491	03/31/2001	James W. Edwards	042390P10503	6546
75	90 11/10/2005		EXAM	INER
Michael A. DeSanctis			PYZOCHA, MICHAEL J	
BLAKELY, SO	BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP			DA DED AUMDED
Seventh Floor			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
12400 Wilshire Boulevard			2137	
Los Angeles, C	CA 90025-1026		DATE MAILED: 11/10/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

ç		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office A - 4' O		09/823,491	EDWARDS ET AL.		
Office Acti	on Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Michael Pyzocha	2137		
The MAILING DA	ATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
WHICHEVER IS LONG - Extensions of time may be availer SIX (6) MONTHS from the lif NO period for reply is specification. - Failure to reply within the set of the set of the life in the life i	SER, FROM THE MAILING DA ailable under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 he mailing date of this communication. ied above, the maximum statutory period w or extended period for reply will, by statute, ce later than three months after the mailing	IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH() ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE date of this communication, even if timely filed	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. 0 (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
1) Responsive to co	ommunication(s) filed on 03 Oc	ctober 2005.			
2a) This action is FIN		action is non-final.			
<u> </u>	· <u> </u>				
closed in accorda	ance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.		
Disposition of Claims					
4a) Of the above 5) ☐ Claim(s) is 6) ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-5,12-</u> 7) ☐ Claim(s) is	<u>14,23-25 and 34-36</u> is/are reje	vn from consideration.			
Application Papers					
10) The drawing(s) fil Applicant may not Replacement draw	request that any objection to the cing sheet(s) including the correcti	r. epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is objection. Note the attached Office	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) ☑ Notice of References Cited		4) 🔲 Interview Summary			
	atent Drawing Review (PTO-948) tement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) —·	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	te atent Application (PTO-152)		

Art Unit: 2137

DETAILED ACTION

Page 2

1. Claims 1-5, 12-14, 23-25 and 34-36 are pending.

2. Amendment filed 10/03/2005 has been received and considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-4, 12-14, 23-25, 34-36 are rejected under 35
 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cowan et al (with updates to StackGuard 1.1 on 08 January 2000), further in view of Koopman, further in view of Kettlewell (webpage) and further in view of Johnson (US 6078667).

As per claims 1, 12, 23, and 34, Cowan et al discloses placing a return address on a stack (see page 7); adding a plurality of empty spaces to a known place on the stack (see StackGuard 1.1 page 4 the null canary); executing a called function (see pages 5-6); find the return address (see page 7).

Art Unit: 2137

Cowan et al fails to disclose removing one or more of the plurality of empty spaces from the known place on the stack where they were previously placed to find the address and setting an end of stack pointer to an end of stack frame.

However, Koopman teaches these removing items from a stack to get to the next piece of data and pointers for the top of the stack (see pages 1-2).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Koppman's method of removing data from a stack to remove the random space of Cowen et al.

Motivation to do so would have been to prevent the stack from overflowing (see Koopman Figure 1.1 where after 9 is pushed onto the stack if it is not removed the stack will overflow).

The modified Cowen et al and Koopman system discloses calculating a random number (see Cowen et al page 9), but fails to disclose saving said random number in a secure location; placing a plurality of blank bytes equal to the random number onto the stack.

However Johnson teaches saving said random number in a secure location (see column 2 lines 40-47) and Kettlewell placing a plurality of blank bytes equal to the random number onto the stack (Kettlewell page 3).

Art Unit: 2137

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Johnson's method of saving said random number in a secure location and Kettlewell's method of placing a plurality of blank bytes equal to the random number onto the stack in the modified system of Cowen et al and Koopman.

Motivation to do so would have been to keep the number private (see column 2 lines 40-47) and to deny an attack of knowing were the target address is at (see Kettlewell page 3).

As per claims 2, 13, 24 and 35, the modified Cowen et al, Koopman, Kettlewell, and Johnson system discloses setting an end of stack pointer to an end of the stack frame (see Koopman page 2 section 1.2.2 paragraph 1) building a stack frame by placing values from the called function onto the stack (see Cowen et al figure 2).

As per claims 3, 14, 25 and 36, the modified Cowen et al, Koopman, Kettlewell, and Johnson system discloses the secure location being a register not generally accessible (see Cowan et al figure 3 and Johnson column 2 lines 40-47).

As per claim 4, the modified Cowen et al, Koopman,

Kettlewell, and Johnson system discloses the modified return

routine comprises: recalling a random number saved during an

execution of said modified call routine (see Cowan et al figure

4 line 1 where the canary is the random space of Kettlewell); removing a number of bytes equal to said random number from the stack (see Cowan et al figure 4 line 3); retrieving a return address for the called function from the stack (see Cowan et al page 7 first paragraph); and setting an end of stack pointer to an end of a previous stack frame (see Koopman page 2, 1.2.2 paragraph 1).

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Cowen et al, Koopman, Kettlewell, and Johnson system as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Menezes et al (Handbook of Applied Cryptography).

As per claim 5, the modified Cowen et al, Koopman,

Kettlewell, and Johnson system discloses building a stack frame

by placing values from the called function onto the stack (see

Cowan et al figure 2).

The modified Cowen et al, Koopman, Kettlewell, and Johnson system fails to disclose calculating a hash value and storing a hash value of the stack invariants.

However, Menezes et al teaches the use of hash values for message integrity (see page 323 and it is inherent that the hash must be done on invariants and that it must be stored in order to check the integrity).

Art Unit: 2137

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Menezes et al's hash function in the modified Cowen et al, Koopman, Kettlewell, and Johnson system. Motivation to do so would have been to provide content integrity (see Menezes et al page 323).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 12, 23, and 34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Pyzocha whose telephone number is (571) 272-3875. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm first Fridays of the bi-week off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2137

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Mallien D. Andre MATTHEW SMITHERS PRIMARY EXAMINER Art Unit 2137 Page 7